

The Times.

THE TIMES COMPANY.

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TENTH AND BANK STREETS,
RICHMOND, VA.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1899.

THE TRADES PARADE.

The Trades Parade of yesterday was an object lesson. It was the advertisement of Richmond's prosperity. It was a demonstration of the fact that the numerous industries of this community are all at work; hence the working people in the community find steady and profitable employment, and when these conditions exist all branches of trade are necessarily prosperous.

The parade yesterday was as much a revelation to the people of Richmond as to outsiders. The surprise was not in the artistic and attractive floats, but in the vast number of floats representing home industries, and the splendid parade of workmen. Few people in Richmond would have believed it, had they not seen with their own eyes, that one single industry in this city could muster enough men to form a procession, two abreast, three squares long. Yet, that was one of the features of the parade yesterday.

The parade was a magnificent spectacle. It was gratifying, it was encouraging, it was inspiring. It has put new life into the people of this entire community. It has strengthened the confidence of Richmond people in themselves and in their city. It has demonstrated to the outside world that Richmond is one of the liveliest and most progressive cities in the land.

The thing that impressed us most was the great variety of industries on exhibition. We are manufacturing in this city to-day locomotives, vessels in its various forms, hardware, tobacco in its various forms, baking powders, extracts, drugs and a hundred and one articles which we cannot mention in detail. These industries are all flourishing and they should encourage the establishment of others. Richmond should have shoe factories, woolen mills and cotton mills. Richmond is now one of the greatest shoe markets in the country, easily the leading shoe market of the South, and we see no reason why Richmond should not manufacture largely the shoes which her jobbers sell. We are equally as certain that well-equipped cotton mills in this community would pay.

The parade of yesterday was a splendid exhibit of our industrial capacity, and we have no doubt that the result will be to stimulate the industries already here and to encourage still others to be built.

In paying this tribute to Richmond we have meant to embrace Manchester, for Manchester was part and parcel of yesterday's show. She was very much in evidence in the procession and gave a most creditable account of herself.

MR. SCHURZ AND IMPERIALISM.

Several days ago we referred to the interesting correspondence between cotton manufacturers in South Carolina and Senator McLaure of that State, concerning the growing trade of these manufacturers with China. The Stanton News reproduces an extract from the article and says that it has time and again pointed out the importance to the South of commanding the Chinese trade and to the great danger threatening that trade should Russia succeed in closing the territory to Southern manufacturers of cotton. The News believes that the South is waking up to its interests and that the time will come when the man in the cotton belt who talks of giving up the Philippines will not only be unable to get an audience to listen to him but will meet with a very uncomfortable reception.

In this connection we reproduce the following extract from a speech recently delivered by Mr. Carl Schurz, who is one of the shining lights among those who oppose so-called imperialism. Mr. Schurz said:

We propose, therefore, that it be given now. Let there be at once an armistice between our forces and the Philippines. Let the Philippine Islanders at the same time be told that the American people will be glad to see them establish an independent government, and to aid them in that task as far as may be necessary; that, if the different tribes composing the population of the Philippines are disposed, as at least most of them, if not all, are likely to be, to attach themselves in some way to the government already existing under the Presidency of Aguinaldo, we shall cheerfully accept that solution of the question, and even, if required, lend our good offices to bring it about; and that meanwhile we shall deem it our duty to protect them against interference from other foreign

powers—in other words, that with regard to them we mean honestly to live up to the righteous principles with the profession of which we commended to the world our Spanish war.

And then let us have in the Philippines, to carry out this programme, not a small politician, nor a meddlesome martinet, but a statesman of large mind and generous sympathies, who will not merely deal in sanctimonious cant and empty promises with a string to them, but who will prove by his acts that he and we are honest; who will keep in mind that the government is not merely to suit us, but to suit them; that it should not be measured by standards which we ourselves have not been able to reach, but be a government of their own, adapted to their own conditions and notions—whether it be a true republic, or better, or a dictatorship like that of Porfirio Diaz in Mexico, or an oligarchy like the one maintained by us in Hawaii, or even something like the boss rule we are tolerating in New York and Pennsylvania.

We find no objection to that view. The Times is as much opposed as any to "imperialism," as that term is understood abroad, opposed to involving this country in any foreign entanglements. England is to-day carrying on an expensive war to assert herself in South Africa, and every other European power is looking on with jealous eye. There is unrest at every foreign court and there is talk of complications that may bring on a general European war. We see no immediate danger of this, but no power which pursues a policy of imperialism, which has colonial interests to protect, can ever be sure of peace for any length of time. It would be nothing less than reckless for the United States government to put itself in such a position.

But for all that, we have a distinct duty to perform in the Philippines, and as an honorable and courageous nation, we cannot afford to shrink it. We must, first of all, establish peace and order and good government in the Philippines and in finally adjusting and disposing of that question we must have an eye to our trade interests in the East. We may do all this and retain our position of vantage without in any way involving ourselves in what they call European diplomacy.

GOOD RESULT OF THE CARNIVAL.

One of the important benefits of these Trades parade, civil carnival and the entertainment of distinguished visitors is the creation and strengthening of a community of feeling and of interest in the people of Richmond which tends greatly to make that powerful influence called public spirit.

When you have trained the people to think and act together you have their capacities developed to the highest of what the electricians call potentiality, and they are capable of producing the greatest possible results for their resources. Nothing points more clearly to a prosperous future for Richmond than the rapid development of this principle of union among its people.

TO BUILD A CRUISER.

It was indeed a happy coincidence that the launching of the Shubrick on Tuesday last should have been followed immediately by the announcement from Washington that the W. R. Trigg Ship Building Company had secured the contract to build one of the new government cruisers at a cost of more than a million dollars. It may be imagined that the visit Tuesday of President McKinley and Secretary Long had something to do with the award of this contract. In one sense that is possibly true. It may be that the President and the Secretary came to Richmond to satisfy themselves that the Richmond shipyard was capable of building a cruiser, but these contracts do not go by favors. The W. R. Trigg Ship Building Company received this contract because it put in the lowest bid and agreed to have the work done in the shortest period of time of all companies in competition.

When the contract to build torpedo boats was awarded to Mr. Trigg's company some doubt was expressed on the outside, and possibly some doubt was felt by the Department in Washington, as to whether or not these vessels could be built in Richmond. Some people had the idea that Mr. Trigg proposed to secure the contract and then sublet it to a large shipyard. But such was far from his intention. He made the contract in good faith and knew what he was about. As soon as he received his contract he went to work immediately to establish his shipyard, and President McKinley and Secretary Long were entirely satisfied, upon making a personal investigation, that the contract would be carried out in good faith and that the government would get a first-class job.

The company now proposes to build a cruiser and will make just as good a job of that as it has made of the torpedo boats.

More than that, if the government will give us deep water in the James, the W. R. Trigg Ship Building Company will next time put in a bid on first-class battleships, and we shall have up here at the foot of the hills, protected from any possible invasion from a foreign foe, a shipyard equal to any on the coast.

The building of a cruiser in Richmond to cost \$1,257,000 means that a large sum of money will be added to the circulation in this community. More than one-half of it will be paid out here for labor and supplies, and the entire community will be benefited. It is certainly no small matter to have in Richmond an industry that can get one contract involving the expenditure of more than a million dollars in two years.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

There have been few better speeches made in Virginia than the one made by President McKinley at the launching of the Shubrick. It is thoroughly wise, comprehensive, and filled with a patriotic fervor and aroma of hope that makes it inspiring to all the citizens of our great country wherever they may be or whatever they may be doing. It is well for the Chief Magistrate of the nation to make an occasional address of this sort to the people. It stimulates love of country and encourages the weary to renewed endeavor. Above all it is a message to the South that tells her she is a part of this great and glorious Union, and no longer a poor relation in the company of finely dressed fashionable.

This part of the President's address was particularly apt and strong. Said he:

What can be more gratifying to us than the present conditions of the country? A universal love of country, and a

noble national spirit animate all the people. We are on the best of terms with each other and on most cordial relations with every power on earth. We have ample revenues with which to conduct the government. No deficit menaces our credit. Money is abundant in volume and unquestioned in value. Confidence in the present and in the future are firm and strong and should not be shaken or unsettled. The people are doing business on business principles and should be let alone—encouraged rather than hindered in their efforts to increase the trade of the country and find new and profitable markets for their products.

This is the truth and every man knows that it is the truth, no matter if it is the utterance of a Republican President who is seeking re-election.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Buffalo, N. Y., is to experiment with a new voting machine which is warranted to register the will of the voter and an honest return given.

The machine registers each ballot, adds the number cast for every ticket or candidate and computes the totals. The method of operating the machine is very simple. A voter has only to justify his right to vote. A knob placed at the top of the vertical column on the face of the machine does the rest.

To vote a "split ticket," a voter must push a button placed opposite the name of each favored candidate and pull the knob at the top of the columns in which they appear. The name indicated is registered, but all the other candidates appearing in the columns are "scratched."

To vote a party ticket without "scratching" the voter must push the knob at the head of the column. A voter cannot vote for more than one candidate for the same office. All the candidates for the office are arranged on one line, and as soon as he has voted for one of them the others on the line are "locked."

The machine is inclosed in a booth and each voter enters alone, presses the knob and the machine does the rest. It is claimed that the adoption of the Hamilton machine will materially lessen the cost of elections.

A Chicago policeman claims to have had a thrilling experience in the swamp along Calumet river with musk rats. He says that he was going through the swamp when the rodents set upon his pointer dog and bit the animal to death. That the infuriated rats then turned upon him and attacked him savagely.

"They climbed through my clothes in no time and bit me savagely," said the policeman in telling the story. "And the only thing that saved my life was the arrival of a couple of other hunters, who ran in with clubs and beat the little fellows off."

All of which causes us to exclaim "Bats!"

SOUTHERN NOTES.

South Carolina tax assessments for 1899 show an increase of \$3,000,000 over last year, more than one-half of it being in personal property.

The Rev. Dr. John Hemphill, of the Associated Reform Presbyterian church of South Carolina, is dead, aged sixty-two years. He was a gallant Confederate soldier.

An effort will be made in the Georgia Legislature to fix the legal rate of interest at 7 per cent. per annum, and some will try to have it reduced to 6 per cent. A lively fight is promised.

The immense flow of fresh water from the Florida everglades has been so rapid that it pushed the tide water out into the ocean, and killed the oysters at Neptune. This is a hard blow to that place, as several men had contracts to furnish oysters to points South.

AFTERMATH.

William Henry Webb died recently in New York, aged eighty-three. He was one of the pioneer ship-builders of the United States, and in his time had built one hundred and fifty vessels.

Congressman Bailey of Texas denies the report that he has made a political deal by which he is to have a clear field for the United States Senatorship. He says that he is not involved in any deal or any compromise.

Bishop Neely, of Maine Episcopal Diocese, and for six years chairman of the House of Bishops, is dead, aged sixty-nine years.

Lillian Russell, the actress, is said to be suffering great annoyance from a woman, as yet unidentified, who looks like her and who has recently been ordering things from the shops sent to her at C. O. D. The likeness is so close that when Miss Russell calls at the shop to say there has been a mistake the proprietors refuse to believe that it was not she who had called in person and given the order.

Rev. Dr. S. M. Hawkins, of Williamsburg, N. Y., has been in continuous ministerial service in one place longer than nearly any other clergyman in the country. For sixty years he has been rector of St. Mark's Episcopal church.

Lord Salisbury when asked by a London reporter the other day if he was very busy, replied: "I always am. But, by the way, do you know whom I think the busiest and hardest working man in the world? It is the present bishop of London."

A Diplomatic Drummer.

Assistant Secretary of State Thomas W. Cridler, in the discharge of his diplomatic duties, has crossed the ocean probably more times than any other official in that branch of the national government. On one voyage he made the acquaintance of a traveling salesman whose companionship was marred by curiosity.

"Traveling on business like myself, I suppose?"

"Yes."

"What line of goods?"

"Papers."

"Wall, writing or printing?"

"Papers for cabinets."

"Humph, I thought cabinet-makers used only wood, steel and brass!"

"Most of them do," and the diplomat began to speak of other things—Philadelphia Post.

How the Walls Ran Down.

The Irishman who was shot at the hotel hit without knowing what it was and there recovered easily from the surprise. He relates the story in this way:

"I went to the hotel, and says I, 'Is Mister Smith in?'"

"Yes," says the man with the soldier cap.

"So I stepped to the closet, and all of a sudden he pulls the rope, and—its the truth I'm telling you—the walls of the building began running down to the cellar."

"Och, mother!" says I, "what'll become of Bridget and the children which was left behind?"

"Says the soldier man, 'He says, sorry; they'll be all right when you comes down.'"

"Come down, is it," says I. "And it is no closet at all, but a hayracken balloon that you got me in!"

"And did the walls stand stock still, and he opened the door, and there I was with the roof just over my head. And, beverra, that's what saved me from

EAT Uneeda Biscuit

When you are buying biscuit select the peculiar package in which Uneeda Biscuit come. They reach the table in exactly the same condition as they leave the baker's oven. They are not sold in bulk—only in 5 and 10 ct. packages. At your grocers. Take no imitations.

National Biscuit Company.

go up to the heavens entirely!—Irish Independent.

The Open Heart.

Would you understand
The language with no word,
The speech of brook and bird,
Or waves along the sand?

Would you make your own
The meaning of the leaves,
The song of the silent wave,
Where little winds made moan?

Would you know how sweet
The falling of the rill,
The calling of the hill—
All times the days repeat?

Neither aims nor art,
No toil can help you hear;
The secret of the ear
Is in the open heart.

—John Vance Cheney, in November Century.

Gallantry.

He was strong and she was fair,
They hurried through the street,
And sheets of rain were falling there,
And water splashed their feet.

She carried no umbrella; he
Held one above his head;
"Pray share my shelter, miss, with me,"
He very gently said.

A frail old woman, poorly clad,
Trudged on the way they went;
Her head was bare, her look was sad,
And she was pale and bent.

The girl looked up, and then replied:
"You're very kind," she said;
"They hurried forward, side by side,
The woman trudged behind."

—Chicago Times-Herald.

His Own Error.

"Did you ever make a serious mistake in a prescription?"

"Severe but once," answered the drug clerk, as a glancing look passed over his face. "I charged a man 25 cents for a prescription instead of 25."—Washington Star.

A Friend in Need.

A prisoner in a backwoods jail received this comforting message recently:

"Hill—Best easy. I don't think you will be tried this term. I've done shot the judge in the leg."—Atlanta Constitution.

Tale of Two Countries.

"I guess—"

"Oh, don't guess. You Americans always guess, you know."

"No, I don't know. You English always know, don't you know?"—Chicago Tribune.

NO RIGHT TO UGLINESS.

The woman who is lovely in race, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and ill, she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions, and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, bowels and kidneys, and purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good-looking, charming woman of a rundown invalid. Only 50 cents at Owens & Minor Drug Company.

THE GREAT PARADE.

In spite of the grandest trade parade that ever in Richmond was displayed, by the E. S. Rose Co. a sale was made.

And of no small dimension. Upon the great grand gala day, when every eye was bent on the parade, and every ear was on the air, and in their same old bustling way, when we were done with this display, to them they'll call attention.

EDWARD S. ROSE CO.,
Real Estate Agents, 11 N. Eleventh St.

"EXPERIENCE is the best teacher. Every testimony in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla is the voice of experience. In telling of it he says: 'I was taken with Typhoid Fever, that ran into Pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of Consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise.' This marvelous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all Throat and Lung Trouble. Regular size 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Owens & Minor Drug Company. Every bottle guaranteed.

HOOD'S PILLS cure biliousness, sick headache.

The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company announces that telephone communication can be had over its lines with Lynchburg, Va.; Danville, Va.; Roanoke, Va.; Wakefield, Va.; Appomattox, Va.; Farmville, Va.; Greenville, Va.; Pulaski City, Va.; Redwood, N. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Columbia, S. C.

For further particulars enquire at the Public Pay Stations, and at Manager's Office, 124 East Main Street.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

ROY ROY BAKING POWDER, absolutely pure and wholesome. Eight ounce cans, 50c; eighteen-ounce cans, 10c.

HIS LIFE WAS SAVED.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with Typhoid Fever, that ran into Pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of Consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise." This marvelous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all Throat and Lung Trouble. Regular size 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Owens & Minor Drug Company. Every bottle guaranteed.

FOUR LIVES LOST IN HOTEL FIRE.

The Webster Hotel at Montreal, Canada, Totally Destroyed.

MONTREAL, CANADA, Oct. 31.—The Webster Hotel was totally destroyed by fire at six o'clock this morning. Four persons lost their lives and about a dozen were injured.

The dead are James E. Wilson, Sherbrooke, and John George, where her parents have their summer home. She is a daughter of Commander John W. Moore, U. S. N. Her Brooklyn home is at No. 38 South Oxford street. The ceremony will take place at Lake George. Clarence S. Moore, the bride's brother, will be best man.

FRESH GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM

New York to Have Second Place on Republican Ticket.

A LAD'S TERRIBLE DEATH.

Roasted Alive by an Electric Wire. Chairman Mazet to Take a Bride—A New Theatre on Seventh Street.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Special.—A correspondent of one of the out-of-town papers gives this interesting political gossip:

There is a prevailing belief that the Republican Vice-Presidential nomination will now certainly come to New York. The politicians say that the Presidency will go West for years to come. Every Republican candidate for President except one has been a Western man, and the only time an Eastern man was nominated he was defeated. On the other hand, in nine of the eleven Presidential elections since 1868, the Democrats have chosen an Eastern man for President. But in 1896 they nominated a Nebraska politician, and are likely to renominate him next year. It looks as if both parties would hereafter go to the West for their Presidential candidates, the West now being the controlling force in national politics.

The East, therefore, must content itself with the Vice-Presidency, and as New York has a bigger electoral vote than any other State, and is very uncertain politically, it is natural that the nomination should come here. In 1893 this was not the case, but in that year New York was not a doubtful State as between Bryan and McKinley. Some of Governor Roosevelt's friends have called his attention to these facts, and urged him to take the Vice-Presidency. Instead of waiting for the remote chance of the Presidency, it is known, however, that Senator Platt wants to have him again run for Governor, which so far as actual power is concerned, is a more important office than the Vice-Presidency. Will he? It is not known. He is now considering going generally to run for Governor, but both McKinley and Bryan will again head the opposing tickets. With Roosevelt out, there is talk of Secretary Root, of General Frederick D. Grant, and of Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff. Now that Croker has joined the Bryan movement, it is not unlikely that the Western Democrats may be willing to concede the Vice-Presidency to New York, and in that case it will be of interest to learn whom Croker will select, granting that he maintains his position at the head of the organization in this State. The name of Augustus Van Wyck naturally suggests itself in this connection. His strong run for Governor last year has developed the fact that he makes a good candidate. It is suggested, however, that for the sake of harmony Croker might present ex-Senator Hill for the Vice-Presidency. Hill once made a bid for the Presidency and failed, but being out of office and no longer the leader he once was, he might be glad of the opportunity this nomination would give him. Notwithstanding his defeat in the State Committee, Hill is helping along the present Democratic campaign, and says that all is harmonious. It seems scarcely possible, however, that Croker would do as much as this for Hill, and, moreover, the Bryanites have never liked Hill's non-committal position in 1896.

A NEW THEATRE.

Mr. Oscar Hammerstein broke ground this morning for his Seventh-Street theatre.

The new house is to be in West Forty-second street, adjoining the Victoria. It is to cost \$250,000 and Mr. Hammerstein intends to have it ready to open in August next, with some first-class attraction in the comedy, drama or comic opera line.

In this connection it may be said that Irving, production of "Raffles" is pronounced by every critic as a masterpiece of stagecraft, while his own impersonation of the title role is praised as one of the best things he has done. His American engagement has opened most auspiciously for him. While Ellen Terry has comparatively little to do in "Raffles," yet she knows that she is as fine an artist as ever she was, and it is difficult to compare her with any one but herself.

A HORRIBLE SIGHT.

A lad was burned to death on the sidewalk in Graham avenue, Brooklyn, last night by a live wire hanging over the street.

Several hundred men, women and children stood powerless last night in Graham avenue, Brooklyn, while a boy was burned to death on the sidewalk in a most horrible manner by a live electric light wire.

Graham avenue is lighted by big arc lights operated by power from the Edison street plant of the Edison Electric Light Company.

The high wind of last evening caused the supply wire on the west side of the avenue to break close to one of the poles, which are about sixty feet apart.

A long string of wire fell to the sidewalk. It was just about 7 o'clock, and there were many persons on both sides of the street going home from work.

In falling the wire struck a seventeen-year-old boy, believed to be Louis Berger. Those who witnessed the accident said that the wire seemed to coil itself about his victim, circling his neck. He raised his hands, but fell full on the ground without uttering a word. It is believed he died as he fell.

Policeman Toland, who attempted to pull the boy away from the wire, fell back unconscious. Toland owes his life to the fact that he wore rubber boots.

John Seidel, a boy full of the Navy Yard, was passing at the time. He saw the boy and policeman and ran up to rescue them.

He threw up his hands to push away the wire and was terribly burned about the hands and wrists before he fell to the sidewalk unconscious.

The lad's body, badly burned, was finally rescued by the reserves from a neighboring hospital. Seidel will recover.

MAZET TO MARRY.

Robert Mazet, chairman of the Mazet Investigating Committee, is to be married on November 11th.

The bride-to-be is Miss Elsie Moore, a favorite in social circles both in Brooklyn and in Lake George, where her parents have their summer home. She is a daughter of Commander John W. Moore, U. S. N. Her Brooklyn home is at No. 38 South Oxford street. The ceremony will take place at Lake George. Clarence S. Moore, the bride's brother, will be best man.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

Many new and original productions in Sterling Silver and Rich Cut-Glass, Sterling-Silver Mounted—designed especially for Wedding and Anniversary Gifts and Presentation Pieces.

Besides, we have many articles in Jewelry particularly appropriate for gifts of a personal nature.

Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange at full value for new goods.

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BLOOD POISON.

A Specialty.

Primary, Secondary, or Tertiary Syphilis permanently cured in 12 to 30 days. You can be treated at home for the same price under same guaranty. If you prefer to come here we will contract to pay railroad fare and hotel bills, and change if we fail to cure. If you have taken Mercury, Iodine Potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Coppery spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, hair or eyebrows falling out, it is this Syphilitic BLOOD POISON that we guarantee to cure. We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a cure we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most kind our unconditional guaranty. Absolute proofs sent sealed on application. Cook Remedy Co., No. 311 Madison Temple, Chicago, Ill.

Great Day for Richmond.

The launching of the torpedo boat Shubrick at Richmond to-day, in the presence of the Chief Executive of the nation, members of his cabinet and thousands of visitors from other parts of the country, is an event of national pride for the capital city of the State—a pride that should be shared by all Virginians. The construction of the Shubrick at Richmond, we take it, is but the beginning of greater things, and aug